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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:18:43 ON 24 MAR 2009
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:  23 MAR 2009  HIGHEST RN 1125796-38-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 23 MAR 2009  HIGHEST RN 1125796-38-4
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ISCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2009.

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

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L1 STR
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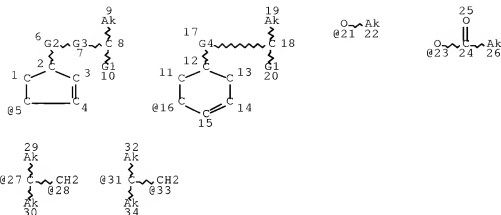
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GGCAT IS SAT AT 13
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED
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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 16
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L2 SCR 1992 OR 2021 OR 2016 OR 2026
L3 ( 41607)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1 NOT L2
L4 STR
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G5

Page 1-A

35

Page 1-B

VAR G1=21/23

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REP G3=(0-3) 27-6 28-8

REP G4=(0-3) 31-12 33-18

VAR G5=5/16

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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

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RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 35

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L5 362 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L4

100.0% PROCESSED 41607 ITERATIONS

362 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:07:27 ON 24 MAR 2009)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:08:09 ON 24 MAR 2009
ACT HUH779S2/A

L1 STR
L2 SCR 1992 OR 2021 OR 2016 OR 2026
L3 (41607)SEA SSS FUL L1 NOT L2
L4 STR
L5 362 SEA SUB=L3 SSS FUL L4

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:11:42 ON 24 MAR 2009

L6 2013 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5
L7 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTENE? OR ISOBUTYLENE? OR
POLYISOBUTENE? OR POLYISOBUTYLENE
L8 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYMER? OR COPOLYMER? OR TERPOLYMER?
OR HOMOPOLYMER?
L9 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND L7
L10 66 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND L8
L11 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYMER?
L12 76 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND L11
L13 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5(L)L11
L14 64 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND (PY<=2004 OR PRY<=2004 OR
AY<=2004)
L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PROCESS? OR METHOD?
L16 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L15
L17 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 NOT L13

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:18:51 ON 24 MAR 2009

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Mar 2009 VOL 150 ISS 13

FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Mar 2009 (20090323/ED)

HCAPLUS now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

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<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d ibib abs hitstr hitind l13 1-9

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:619940 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:592426
 TITLE: Polymeric benefit agent-containing delivery particle
 INVENTOR(S): Smets, Johan; Sands, Peggy Dorothy; Guinebreteiere, Sandra Jacqueline; Pintens, An; Dihora, Jiten Odhavij
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Belg.
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20080118568	A1	20080522	US 2007-986094	20071120
WO 2008063635	A1	20080529	WO 2007-US24247	20071120
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
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WO 2008066773	A2	20080605	WO 2007-US24357	20071120
WO 2008066773	A3	20080912		
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RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG,			

ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-860645P P

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US 2006-861996P P

200611
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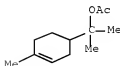
AB The present invention relates to particles for delivery of benefit agents, e.g., perfumes, silicone oils, waxes, hydrocarbons, higher fatty acids, essential oils, lipids, skin coolants, vitamins, sunscreens, antioxidants, sanitization agents, fabric care agents, etc., compns. comprising said particles, and processes for making and using the aforementioned particles and compns. When employed in compns., for example, compns. for cleaning, fabric care, or coating onto various substrates, textiles or surfaces, such particles increase the efficiency of benefit agent delivery, thereby allowing reduced amts. of benefit agents to be employed. In one aspect of the invention, benefit agent-containing delivery particles are manufactured and are subsequently coated with a material to reduce the rate of leakage of the benefit agent from the particles when the particles are subjected to a bulk environment containing, for example, surfactants, polymers, and solvents. In addition to allowing the amount of benefit agent to be reduced, such particles allow a broad range of benefit agents to be employed. Thus, an 80 weight% core/20 weight% wall urea-based polyurea capsule comprising a fragrance oil as benefit agent was prepared. To 2 g of urea dissolved in 20 g water was added 1 g of resorcinol followed by 20 g of 37 weight% formaldehyde solution, and the pH of the slurry was adjusted to 8.0. The reactants were allowed to sit at 35° for 2 h. Then, 80 g of fragrance oil was added slowly to the urea-formaldehyde solution, the mixture was agitated to achieve a mean droplet size of 31 µm, the pH of the slurry was adjusted to 3.0 to initiate the condensation reaction, and the solution was heated to 65° and allowed to react in a constant temperature water bath, while slowly agitating the contents of the mixture. The contents are allowed to react for 4 h at 65°. The Volume Average Fracture Strength Fracture was determined to be 1.5 MPa.

IT 80-26-2

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymeric particles for benefit agents, such as
perfumes)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
(CA INDEX NAME)



INCL 424489000; 252008810; 252008910; 510101000; 510441000; 510515000;
512004000

CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 37, 46, 63

IT 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 78-69-3,
3,7-Dimethyloctan-3-ol 78-70-6, 3,7-Dimethylocta-1,6-dien-3-ol

88-26-2 80-54-6 88-41-5, Cyclohexanol,
 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, acetate 93-04-9, 2-Methoxynaphthalene
 93-29-8, 4-Acetoxy-3-methoxy-1-propenylbenzene 101-86-0,
 α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde 104-67-6,
 5-Heptyldihydro-2(3H)furanone 107-92-6D, Butanoic acid, esters
 109-52-4D, Pentanoic acid, esters 110-41-8 112-31-2, Decanal
 115-95-7 118-71-8, 3-Hydroxy-2-methyl-4-pyrone 121-32-4,
 4-Hydroxy-3-ethoxybenzaldehyde 121-33-5,
 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde 123-68-2, Hexanoic acid 2-propenyl
 ester 124-13-0, Octanal 127-51-5 142-92-7, Hexyl ethanoate
 2277-19-2 2349-07-7, Hexyl 2-methyl propanoate 2396-84-1, Ethyl
 2,4-hexadienoate 2705-87-5 3681-73-0, Geranyl palmitate
 4940-11-8, 3-Hydroxy-2-ethyl-4-pyrone 6901-97-9 7452-79-1, Ethyl
 2-methylbutanoate 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, biological studies
 7779-95-5, 5-Hydroxydodecanoic acid 8013-90-9, Ionone 10339-55-6
 10461-98-0, 2-Cyclohexylidene-2-phenylacetonitrile 14476-37-0,
 4-Undecanone 14901-07-6, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexenyl)-3-
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 39255-32-8, Ethyl 2-methyl pentanoate 43052-87-5 51566-62-2,
 3,7-Dimethyl-6-octene nitrile 53219-21-9 54464-57-2,
 7-Acetyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,1,6,7-tetramethylnaphthalene
 57378-68-4 66576-71-4 67634-24-6 68901-15-5 92618-89-8
 129520-41-8 210035-91-9 224031-70-3 899834-70-9
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polymeric particles for benefit agents, such as
 perfumes)

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:94956 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:169503

TITLE: Manufacture of organic vehicles by solution
 polymerization of (meth)acrylates, and pastes
 containing them

INVENTOR(S): Fujinobu, Takafumi; Miyazaki, Miho

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yasuhara Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 27pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2008013755	A	20080124	JP 2007-148826	200706 05
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-156802	A 200606 06

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 148:169503

AB The organic vehicles for pastes used in manufacture of multilayer ceramic electronic components or plasma displays, are manufactured by solution polymerization of monomers mainly containing alkyl (meth)acrylates in organic solvents used for the pastes. The pastes do not cause corrosion of ceramic green sheets when applied on the sheets by screen printing. Thus, Me methacrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, and methacrylic acid were solution-

polymerized in isobornyl isobutyrate (I; butyral resin solubility only 6.8 mg/25 g) in the presence of Nyper BMT-K 40 (peroxide), and the resulting copolymer was diluted with I to give an organic vehicle (solids concentration 30%) in 90.0% yield. The vehicle (25 g) was mixed with 25 g Pd powder to give an elec. conductive paste showing viscosity $\geq 16,000$ and 50 Pa-s at solids concentration 30 and 10%, resp., thermal decomposition temperature 267°, and good paste stability and no gelling after 30-day storage at 25°.

IT 80-26-2, Terpinyl acetate 1002120-11-7

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Other use, unclassified);

USES (Uses)

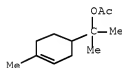
(manufacture of storage-stable organic vehicles by solution polymn

. of alkyl (meth)acrylates in organic solvents for pastes for
multilayer ceramic electronic parts or plasma displays)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

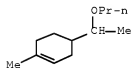
CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate

(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1002120-11-7 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexene, 1-methyl-4-(1-propoxyethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

Section cross-reference(s): 57, 74, 76

IT 80-26-2, Terpinyl acetate 100-66-3, Anisole, uses

103-28-6, Benzyl isobutyrate 136-60-7, n-Butyl benzoate

1888-80-8 7460-78-8 20279-29-2 46337-76-2 154970-45-3

223450-28-0 251294-49-2 875628-32-3 1002120-05-9

1002120-06-0 1002120-07-1 1002120-09-3 1002120-10-6

1002120-11-7 1002120-13-9

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); NUU (Other use, unclassified);

USES (Uses)

(manufacture of storage-stable organic vehicles by solution polymn

. of alkyl (meth)acrylates in organic solvents for pastes for
multilayer ceramic electronic parts or plasma displays)

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:170649 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:243455

TITLE: Terpene ether developer solvents for
flexographic printing photopolymer plates

INVENTOR(S): Wyatt, Marion F.; Gallagher, R. Scott

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

March 24, 2009

10/559,779

8

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

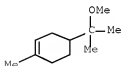
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20060040218	A1	20060223	US 2004-920951	20040818
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				20040818

AB Disclosed is a photopolymer developing solution that includes at least one terpene ether. The terpene ether can contain a Me and/or Et ether and be monocyclic. The terpene ether may be based on an orange flower ether having a pleasant odor. The terpene ether has a flash point above 140°F and a relatively low vapor pressure. The photopolymer developing solution may further include a co-solvent and/or a non-solvent. Typically, the co-solvent is benzyl alc. Flexog. printing plate AFP HD (0.067", mfg. by Asahi) was UV back-exposed, then top-exposed through a neg. mask, and developed by immersion with rotary brushing in a mixture containing 50 weight% orange flower ether (a compound with a pleasant odor), and 50 weight% benzyl alc. as a co-solvent, at 25°. The developing process was continued for 11.1 min (wash time) until the plate floor was reached; the final plate thickness was 0.0685" (plate swell in thousandths: 1.5). The developed plate was then dried at 140°F for 60 min (dry time) until it returned to the original thickness. For comparison, the flexog. printing plate was developed using a mixture of 50 weight% aromatic hydrocarbon solvent Sure-Sol 150 (mfg. by Koch Industries) and 50 weight% benzyl alc. With comparative developing solution the following parameters were obtained: wash time 5.5 min, final plate thickness 0.0710" (plate swell 4.0), dry time > 120 min.

IT 14576-08-0, Orange flower ether
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(orange flower ether; terpene ether developer solvents for flexog. printing photopolymer plates)

RN 14576-08-0 HCAPLUS

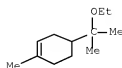
CN Cyclohexene, 4-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-1-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 27153-54-4
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(terpene ether developer solvents for flexog. printing photopolymer plates)

RN 27153-54-4 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexene, 4-(1-ethoxy-1-methylethyl)-1-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



INCL 430431000

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

IT 14576-08-0, Orange flower ether

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(orange flower ether; terpene ether developer solvents for flexog. printing photopolymer plates)

IT 2565-82-4, Geranyl methyl ether 10395-54-7, Bornyl methyl ether
13213-31-5 19316-72-4, Bornyl ethyl ether 27153-53-3, Fenchyl
methyl ether 27153-54-4 40267-72-9, Geranyl ethyl ether
55708-37-7 60763-44-2 67800-86-6, Fenchyl ethyl ether
68279-51-6 69680-35-9, 3-(2-Propynyloxy)-2(10)-pinene
69680-36-0, 3-(Methallyloxy)-2(10)-pinene 69680-37-1,
3-Allyloxy-2(10)-pinene 69744-17-8, Carvyl ethyl ether
69744-18-9, Carvyl methyl ether 72845-33-1 875628-32-3
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(terpene ether developer solvents for flexog. printing
photopolymer plates)

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:287423 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:7838

TITLE: Reactions of turpentine using Zr-MCM-41 family
mesoporous molecular sieves

AUTHOR(S): Li, Lu; Yu, Shitao; Liu, Fusheng; Yang, Jinzong;
Zhaug, Shufen

CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals, Dalian
University of Technology, Dalian, 116012, Peop.
Rep. China

SOURCE: Catalysis Letters (2005), 100(3-4), 227-233
CODEN: CALEER; ISSN: 1011-372X

PUBLISHER: Springer

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

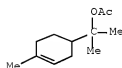
LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:7838

AB The mesoporous mol. sieve Zr-MCM-41 was synthesized under hydrothermal conditions. Zr-MCM-41 material was impregnated using sulfuric acid to prepare SO42-/Zr-MCM-41. The obtained materials were characterized by XRD, FT-IR, N2 adsorption/desorption and NH3-TPD anal. technique. The results indicated that SO42-/Zr-MCM-41 was of better mesoporous structure, long range ordering and crystallites, and that SO42- existed in the skeleton of Zr-MCM-41 and enhanced its acidity. SO42-/Zr-MCM-41 were firstly used as catalyst in the esterification of terpeneol. The catalytic results were compared with those obtained by using sulfuric acid (33%), HY, HZSM-5 and SO42-/ZrO2 as catalysts. It was showed that SO42-/Zr-MCM-41 were not only of better catalytic activity and selectivity, but also of better regenerable performance. The effects of synthesis methods of catalysts and Si/Zr mole ratio on catalytic properties were also studied. In addition, AlCl3 was supported on the synthesized mesoporous mol. sieves to get composite catalysts that were firstly used to

catalyze the polymerization of α -pinene. It was showed that the catalytic result of the composite catalyst was better than that $AlCl_3$ alone.

IT 80-26-2P, α -Terpineol acetate
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of Zr-MCM-41 and its use as an esterification and polymerization catalyst)
 RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 30-10 (Terpenes and Terpenoids)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35, 67, 78
 IT 80-26-2P, α -Terpineol acetate 8013-00-1P, Terpinene
 25766-18-1P, Poly(α -pinene)
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of Zr-MCM-41 and its use as an esterification and polymerization catalyst)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:539719 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:94566
 TITLE: Method for obtaining a stabilized polymer-based
 photochromic latex, latex obtained and use
 thereof in ophthalmic optics
 INVENTOR(S): Tardieu, Pascale; Maisonnier, Sylvette; Robert,
 Anne; Cano, Jean-Paul
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Essilor International Compagnie Generale
 D'optique, Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002055564	A1	20020718	WO 2002-FR116	20020111

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March 24, 2009

10/559,779

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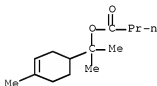
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 SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
 SN, TD, TG

FR 2819258	A1	20020712	FR 2001-343	
				20010111
FR 2819258	B1	20030411		
CA 2433984	A1	20020718	CA 2002-2433984	
				20020111
AU 2002229884	A1	20020724	AU 2002-229884	
				20020111
AU 2002229884	B2	20051124		
US 20030100672	A1	20030529	US 2002-44608	
				20020111
US 6740699	B2	20040525		
EP 1363952	A1	20031126	EP 2002-710986	
				20020111
EP 1363952	B1	20050727		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2002006384	A	20040203	BR 2002-6384	
				20020111
JP 2004527593	T	20040909	JP 2002-556632	
				20020111
JP 4067405	B2	20080326		
CN 1531556	A	20040922	CN 2002-803615	
				20020111
CN 1233666	C	20051228		
AT 300557	T	20050815	AT 2002-710986	
				20020111
ES 2244755	T3	20051216	ES 2002-710986	
				20020111
ZA 2003005158	A	20040826	ZA 2003-5158	
				20030702
MX 2003006237	A	20041015	MX 2003-6237	
				20030711
KR 789947	B1	20071231	KR 2003-709288	
				20030711
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-343	A
				20010111
			WO 2002-FR116	W
				20020111

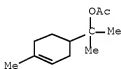
OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 137:94566

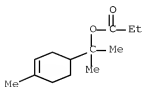
- AB The invention concerns a method for obtaining a photochromic latex comprising free radical polymerization in aqueous emulsion of an initial polymerizable mixture, comprising ≥ 1 polymerizable monomer and ≥ 1 photochromic compound and adding to the initial mixture, during polymerization, or to the final latex ≥ 1 agent stabilizing the photochromic properties selected among cyclopentene (compsds.), cyclohexene (compsds.), cycloheptene (compsds.), cyclooctene (compsds.), and ethylenically unsatd. compsds. having, in position α relative to the ethylenic unsatn., a carbon atom bearing a free hydroxy group. The invention is useful for making photochromic films.
- IT 2153-28-8, α -Terpinyl butyrate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (obtaining stabilized polymer-based photochromic latexes for ophthalmic lenses)
- RN 2153-28-8 HCAPLUS
- CN Butanoic acid, 1-methyl-1-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)ethyl ester
 (CA INDEX NAME)



- IT 80-26-2 80-27-3, α -Terpinyl propionate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (stabilizer; obtaining stabilized polymer-based photochromic latexes for ophthalmic lenses)
- RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS
- CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



- RN 80-27-3 HCAPLUS
- CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-propanoate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F002-44
 CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 IT 470-99-5, 3,5,5-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-ol 562-74-3 822-67-3,
 2-Cyclohexen-1-ol 2153-28-8, α -Terpinyl butyrate
 18448-47-0, Methyl 1-cyclohexene-1-carboxylate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (obtaining stabilized polymer-based photochromic
 latexes for ophthalmic lenses)
 IT 78-59-1, Isophorone 80-26-2 80-27-3,
 α -Terpinyl propionate 98-55-5, α -Terpineol 99-48-9,
 Carveol 107-18-6, Allyl alcohol, uses 110-83-8, Cyclohexene,
 uses 142-29-0, Cyclopentene 472-66-2,
 2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexene-1-acetaldehyde 473-67-6, Verbenol
 500-02-7, 4-Isopropyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one 513-42-8, Methallyl
 alcohol 515-00-4, Myrtenol 556-82-1, 3-Methyl-2-butene-1-ol
 591-47-9, 4-Methyl-1-cyclohexene 591-48-0, 3-Methyl-1-cyclohexene
 591-49-1, 1-Methylcyclohexene 598-32-3, 3-Buten-2-ol 928-95-0,
 trans-2-Hexen-1-ol 931-88-4, Cyclooctene 1073-13-8,
 4,4-Dimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one 1123-09-7,
 3,5-Dimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one 1193-18-6,
 3-Methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one 4407-36-7, trans-Cinnamyl alcohol
 6117-80-2, cis-2-Butene-1,4-diol 6117-91-5, Crotyl alcohol
 21378-21-2, 3-Methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-ol 55131-20-9,
 trans-2-Methyl-3-phenyl-2-propen-1-ol
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (stabilizer; obtaining stabilized polymer-based
 photochromic latexes for ophthalmic lenses)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
 THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:217424 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:239245
 TITLE: Vinyl acetate polymer-containing starch
 composition with low irritating odor
 INVENTOR(S): Sotoma, Takami
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2001081669	A	20010327	JP 1999-254006	199909 08
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-254006	199909 08

AB Title starch composition contains ≥ 1 fragrance selected from undecyl aldehyde, undecylene aldehyde, dodecyl aldehyde, γ -undecalactone, allyl amylglycolate, allyl cyclohexane propionate, allyl heptanoate, amber core, ambroxan, amyl salicylate, benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate, benzyl salicylate, cis-3-hexenyl

salicylate, cis-jasmone, citral, citronellol, coumarin, cyclamen aldehyde, dimethylbenzyl carbinyl acetate, decenol, dihydromyrcenol, fructose, fruitate, geraniol, edion, heliotropin, hexylcinnamyl aldehyde, α -ionone, acetoxyamyl tetrahydropyran, lavender oil, lemon oil, lilial, lime oil, linalool, linalyl acetate, liral, magnol, methylionone-G, musk ketone, myrac aldehyde, nerol, o-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate, p-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate, patchouli alc., pearlide, phenoxanol, phenylethyl alc., poarenet, rose absolute, rose oxide, rosemary oil, santalidol, terpeneol, terpinyl acetate, triplal, vanillin, ylang ylang oil, and α -damascone.

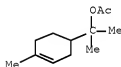
IT 80-26-2

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(preparation of vinyl acetate polymer-containing starch composition with low irritating odor)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
(CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM D06M015-333

CC 44-8 (Industrial Carbohydrates)

IT 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 78-70-6, Linalool 80-26-2

80-54-6, Lilial 81-14-1, Musk ketone 88-41-5,

o-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate 91-64-5, Coumarin 101-86-0,

 α -Hexylcinnamyl aldehyde 103-95-7, Cyclamen aldehyde104-67-6, γ -Undecalactone 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1,

Geraniol 106-25-2, Nerol 112-44-7, Undecyl aldehyde 112-45-8,

Undecylene aldehyde 112-54-9, Dodecyl aldehyde 115-95-7, Linalyl

acetate 118-58-1, Benzyl salicylate 120-51-4, Benzyl benzoate

120-57-0, Heliotropin 121-33-5, Vanillin 127-41-3,

 α -Ionone 127-48-0, Edion 140-11-4, Benzyl acetate

142-19-8, Allyl heptanoate 151-05-3, Dimethylbenzyl carbinyl

acetate 488-10-8, cis-Jasmone 1222-05-5, Pearlide 1335-46-2,

Methylionone 2050-08-0, Amyl salicylate 2705-87-5, Allyl

Cyclohexane propionate 5392-40-5, Citral 5986-55-0, Patchouli

alcohol 6413-10-1, Fructose 8000-41-7, Terpeneol 16409-43-1,

Rose oxide 17735-99-8, Santalidol 30385-25-2, Dihydromyrcenol

31906-04-4, Liral 32210-23-4, p-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate

37677-14-8, Myrac aldehyde 43052-87-5, α -Damascone

55066-48-3, Phenoxanol 62053-09-2, Decenol 65405-77-8,

cis-3-Hexenyl salicylate 68039-49-6, Triplal 68140-53-4,

Fruitate 124899-75-8 139504-68-0, Amber core 176201-49-3,

Poarenet 177771-82-3, Ambroxan 177771-94-7, Magnol 330437-40-6

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(preparation of vinyl acetate polymer-containing starch composition with low irritating odor)

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:451424 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:94895

TITLE: Developer solvent for photopolymer printing

March 24, 2009

10/559,779

15

plates and method
 Eklund, Richard W.
 INVENTOR(S):
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nupro Technologies, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9935538	A1	19990715	WO 1999-US77	19990105
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2318958	A1	19990715	CA 1999-2318958	19990105
AU 9921024	A	19990726	AU 1999-21024	19990105
EP 1046082	A1	20001025	EP 1999-901291	19990105
EP 1046082	B1	20040519		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 267412	T	20040615	AT 1999-901291	19990105
US 6248502	B1	20010619	US 2000-631975	20000803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-4914	A
			US 1999-224994	A
			WO 1999-US77	W
				19990105

AB Flexog. printing plates crosslinkable by photopolymer. are produced by exposing the plates to a light source and washing out (developing) with a solvent the noncrosslinked areas that are masked out during the exposure process. The invention provides terpene ester-based solvents suitable for use in the development of photopolymer printing plates. The solvents, which include terpene esters alone or terpene esters mixed with organic solvents and/or

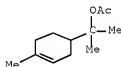
nonsolvents, are effective in developing a large number of different photopolymer printing plates and can produce images superior to those obtained with com. available solvents currently used in such applications.

IT 80-26-2

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(developers for photopolymer compns. for flexog.
printing plate preparation containing)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
(CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM G03F007-26

ICS G03F007-30; G03C005-18

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 80-26-2 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 13851-11-1, Fenchyl acetate

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(developers for photopolymer compns. for flexog.
printing plate preparation containing)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:605231 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:205231

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:32851a, 32854a

TITLE: Compositions containing bisphenol bis(allylic carbonate) monomers and cyclohexenic compounds for producing polymers of high refractive index and low yellowness for ophthalmic use

INVENTOR(S): Misura, Michael Stephan; Sare, Edward John

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PPG Industries, Inc., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 224123	A2	19870603	EP 1986-115687	19861112
EP 224123	A3	19890208		

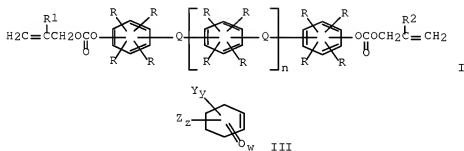
March 24, 2009

10/559,779

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EP 224123	BI	19911016			
R: DE, FR, GB, IT	IT				
CA 1290489	C	19911008	CA 1986-522570		198611 10
JP 62129337	A	19870611	JP 1986-276416		198611 19
JP 06045658	B	19940615			
US 4959429	A	19900925	US 1988-196861		198805 19
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1985-801166	A	198511 22
			US 1986-832555	A	198602 24

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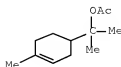


AB Polymers useful for ophthalmic lenses contain monomers I (R = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy; Q = O, SO, S, alkandiyl, alkylidene; R1, R2 = H, Me; n = 0-3), especially bisphenol A bis(allyl carbonate) (II), and a yellowness reducing amount of a cyclohexenic compound III (Y = alkyl; Z = OH, 2-oxoethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylidene ester; w = 0, 1; y = 0-3; z = 0, 1; w + z = 1). II 922.5, α -terpinyl acetate 13.6, benzyl acetate 9, cyclohexene 4.5, cyclohexanone 4.5, and iso-Bu methacrylate 45.5 parts were mixed. This solution 100 parts was combined with diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate 3 and zelac UN mold releasing agent 0.005 parts, to give a polymerize 2.76 nm thick. The polymerize had a yellowness index of 1.0, a Barcol hardness of 32 (0 s) and 30 (15s), and a refractive index of nD20 = 1.5554.

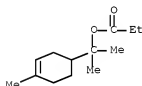
IT 80-26-2, α -Terpinyl acetate 80-27-3, α -Terpinyl propionate 2153-28-8, α -Terpinyl butyrate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eyeglass lenses containing bisphenol A bis(allyl carbonate) polymer and, reduced yellowness and high refractive index in)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

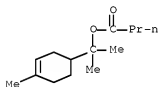
CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 80-27-3 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-propanoate
(CA INDEX NAME)

RN 2153-28-8 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 1-methyl-1-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexene-1-yl)ethyl ester
(CA INDEX NAME)

IC ICM C08F018-24

ICS G02B001-04

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 37, 73

IT 80-26-2, α -Terpinyl acetate 80-27-3, α -Terpinyl propionate 110-83-8, Cyclohexene, biological
studies 2153-28-8, α -Terpinyl butyrate

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(eyeglass lenses containing bisphenol A bis(allyl carbonate)
polymer and, reduced yellowness and high refractive index
in)

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:583393 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:183393

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:29463a,29466a

TITLE: Use of the methyl ether of α -terpinyl as
an adjuvant in a scented cleaning compositionINVENTOR(S): Holzner, Guenter; Morris, Anthony Francis;
Rautenstrauch, Valentin; Thomas, Alan Francis

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Firmenich S. A. , Switz.

March 24, 2009

10/559,779

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SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 141266	A2	19850515	EP 1984-111620	19840928
EP 141266	A3	19860319		
EP 141266	B1	19881207		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 60156467	A	19850816	JP 1984-217497	19841018
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		CH 1983-5730	A	19831021

AB α -Terpenyl Me ether (I) [14576-08-0] facilitates the diffusion of the scenting ingredients through polymer membranes, in room deodorant/air-freshener packages. I is prepared by etherification of limonene [138-86-3], without prior purification, in citrus fruit exts. Thus, benzyl acetate [140-11-4] or linalyl acetate [115-95-7] were placed in plastic sachets, with or without I. In the presence of I, the diffusion rate of the acetates was higher than without I.

IC ICM A61L009-04
 ICS A61L009-01

CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

=> d ibib abs hitstr hitind 117 1-17

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:301793 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:480660
 TITLE: An improved enzymic process for the preparation of esters of organic acids and alcohols
 INVENTOR(S): Divakar, Soundar; Kiran, Kondabagilu Rajanna; Harikrishna, Sajja; Karanth, Nayakanakatte Ganesh
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India
 SOURCE: Indian Pat. Appl., 15pp.
 CODEN: INXXBQ
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IN 1999DE01244	A	20060127	IN 1999-DE1244	199909

16

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

IN 1999-DE1244

199909

16

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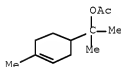
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:480660

AB This invention relates to an improved process for the preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs. The process uses immobilized lipases in organic media. The reaction of primary and secondary alcs. of carbon atoms 1 to 20 with acids of carbon atoms 2 to 20 has been carried out in presence of immobilized lipase at 40-70 °C in presence of solvent for 12-80 h to obtain the desired product.

IT 80-26-2P, α -Terpinyl acetate 80-27-3P,
 α -Terpinyl propionate 2153-28-8P, α -Terpinyl
butyrate 7774-65-4P, α -Terpinyl isobutyrate
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic
acids and alcs.)

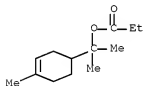
RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
(CA INDEX NAME)



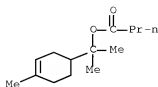
RN 80-27-3 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-propanoate
(CA INDEX NAME)



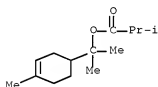
RN 2153-28-8 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 1-methyl-1-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)ethyl ester
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7774-65-4 HCAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1-methyl-1-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C12P007-62

CC 16-5 (Fermentation and Bioindustrial Chemistry)

IT Esterification

(enzymic; improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)

IT Fatty acids, preparation

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(esters; improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)

IT Enzymes, uses

RL: BCP (Biochemical process); CAT (Catalyst use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(immobilized; improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)

IT Distillation

Drying agents

Molecular sieves

Solvent extraction

Transesterification

(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)

IT Lignoine

Silica gel, processes

RL: BCP (Biochemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)

IT Alcohols, reactions

RL: BCP (Biochemical process); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)

IT Fatty acids, reactions

RL: BCP (Biochemical process); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

- (improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT Oligomers
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(lactic acid; improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT Adsorbents
(polymeric; improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT Separation
(reflux; improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT 9001-62-1, Lipase
RL: BCP (Biochemical process); CAT (Catalyst use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, processes 67-66-3, Chloroform, processes 75-09-2, Dichloromethane, processes 108-20-3, Diisopropyl ether 109-66-0, Pentane, processes 110-54-3, Hexane, processes 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, processes 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, processes
RL: BCP (Biochemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, reactions 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, reactions 57-11-4, Stearic acid, reactions 64-17-5, Ethanol, reactions 64-19-7, Acetic acid, reactions 67-56-1, Methanol, reactions 67-63-0, Isopropanol, reactions 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, reactions 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, reactions 71-41-0, Amyl alcohol, reactions 77-92-9, Citric acid, reactions 79-09-4, Propionic acid, reactions 97-64-3, Ethyl lactate 98-55-5, α -Terpineol 107-92-6, Butyric acid, reactions 108-24-7, Acetic anhydride 109-52-4, Valeric acid, reactions 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, reactions 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 124-07-2, Octanoic acid, reactions 143-07-7, Lauric acid, reactions 334-48-5, Decanoic acid 503-74-2, Isovaleric acid 544-63-8, Myristic acid, reactions 6915-15-7, Malic acid 32665-23-9, Isopropyl isovalerate 36653-82-4, Palmityl alcohol
RL: BCP (Biochemical process); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT 80-26-2P, α -Terpinyl acetate 80-27-3P, α -Terpinyl propionate 105-68-0P, Isoamyl propionate 2153-28-8P, α -Terpinyl butyrate 7774-65-4P, α -Terpinyl isobutyrate 7795-58-6P, Palmitoyl lactate
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)
- IT 7732-18-5P, Water, preparation
RL: BYP (Byproduct); REM (Removal or disposal); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic acids and alcs.)

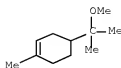
IT 79-31-2, Isobutyric acid 123-51-3, Isoamyl alcohol
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (improved enzymic process for preparation of esters of organic
 acids and alcs.)

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:149906 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:224087
 TITLE: Release layer paste and method of
 production of multilayer type electronic device
 INVENTOR(S): Ishiyama, Tamotsu; Sato, Shigeki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tdk Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20060035071	A1	20060216	US 2005-200034	20050810
			<--	
JP 2006080496	A	20060323	JP 2005-228238	20050805
			<--	
TW 275110	B	20070301	TW 2005-94126949	20050809
			<--	
CN 1741212	A	20060301	CN 2005-10091161	20050810
			<--	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-233621	A 20040810

AB A release layer paste used for producing a multilayer type electronic device, used in combination with an electrode layer paste including terpineol, dehydroterpineol, terpineol acetate, or dehydroterpineol acetate and including a ceramic powder, organic vehicle, plasticizer, and dispersion agent, the organic vehicle containing a binder having an acryl resin as its main ingredient, the acryl resin being comprised of a copolymer having acrylic acid ester monomer units and methacrylic acid ester monomer units as its main ingredients and having an acid value of 1 to 10 mgKOH/g, a ratio (P/B) of the ceramic powder and the binder and plasticizer being controlled to 0.67 to 5.56 (however, excluding 0.67 and 5.56).

IT 14576-08-0
 RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
 (release layer paste and electrode layer in production of multilayer type electronic device)
 RN 14576-08-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexene, 4-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-1-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



INCL 428325000; 156089110; 156089120

CC 76-3 (Electric Phenomena)

IT Acrylic polymers, reactions

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(release layer paste and electrode layer in production of multilayer type electronic device)

IT 125-12-2, Isobornyl acetate 536-59-4, Perillyl alcohol
8000-41-7, Terpineol 8007-35-0 14576-08-0 28982-60-7
58985-02-7, Dihydroterpineol 247074-38-0

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
(release layer paste and electrode layer in production of multilayer type electronic device)

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:902059 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:365629

TITLE: Feed additives against disease infection in
terrestrial and aquatic animals

INVENTOR(S): Harel, Moti

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Bionutrition Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004091307	A2	20041028	WO 2004-US10892	20040408
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WO 2004091307	A3	20060908		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-460881P

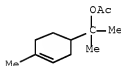
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- AB An animal feed additive, for aquatic or terrestrial animals, which has a primary composition and a secondary composition, both of which maintain their bioactivity during feed processing and storage. The compds. can be volatile or non-volatile. A method for feeding an aquatic or terrestrial animal a feed, which includes providing the animal with a feed additive with primary and secondary compns. that maintain bioactivity. The feed, and the method of feeding, protect the animal from disease.
- IT 80-26-2
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (feed additives against disease infection in terrestrial and aquatic animals)
- RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS
- CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM A23K
- CC 18-6 (Animal Nutrition)
- IT Phenols, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyphenols, nonpolymeric; feed additives against disease infection in terrestrial and aquatic animals)
- IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 64-18-6, Formic acid, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 66-25-1, Hexanal 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, n-Butyl alcohol, biological studies 71-41-0, n-Amyl alcohol, biological studies 75-07-0, Acetaldehyde, biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-70-6, Linalool 78-83-1, Isobutyl alcohol, biological studies 78-84-2 80-26-2 84-65-1D, Anthraquinone, derivs. 87-44-5, β -Caryophyllene 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 89-83-8, Thymol 90-64-2, Mandelic acid 93-15-2, Methyleneugenol 93-28-7, Acetyleneugenol 94-59-7, Saflor 94-62-2, Piperin 94-86-0, Propenylguaethol 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-54-1, Isoeugenol 98-01-1, Furfural, biological studies 98-85-1, α -Methylbenzyl alcohol 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, biological studies 100-66-3, Anisole, biological studies 102-16-9, Benzyl phenyl acetate 103-45-7 103-54-8, Cinnamyl acetate 103-82-2, Phenylacetic acid, biological studies 104-46-1, Anethole 104-53-0, Hydrocinnamic aldehyde 104-54-1, Cinnamic alcohol 104-55-2, Cinnamic aldehyde 105-13-5, Anisic alcohol 105-82-8, Acetaldehyde dipropyl acetal 105-87-3, Geranyl acetate 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-23-0, Citronellal 106-24-1, Geraniol

106-51-4D, 2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, derivs. 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-52-4, Valeric acid, biological studies 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, biological studies 111-27-3, Hexyl alcohol, biological studies 111-70-6, Heptyl alcohol 111-71-7, Heptyl aldehyde 111-87-5, Octyl alcohol, biological studies 112-05-0, Pelargonic acid 112-14-1, Octyl acetate 112-30-1, n-Decyl alcohol 112-31-2, n-Decanal 112-43-6, 10-Undecen-1-ol 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 112-54-9, Lauryl aldehyde 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 120-57-0, Heliotropin 121-32-4, Ethyl vanillin 121-33-5, Vanillin 122-03-2, Cuminaldehyde 122-59-8, Phenoxycetic acid 122-72-5, Hydrocinnamyl acetate 122-78-1, Phenylacetaldehyde 123-11-5, Anisic aldehyde, biological studies 123-38-6, Propanal, biological studies 123-51-3, Isoamyl alcohol 123-86-4, n-Butyl acetate 123-92-2, Isoamyl acetate 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 124-13-0, Octyl aldehyde 124-19-6, Nonyl aldehyde 126-96-5, Sodium diacetate 127-08-2, Potassium acetate 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 130-15-4D, 1,4-Naphthalenedione, derivs. 138-86-3, Limonene 140-11-4, Benzyl acetate 140-67-0, Methylchavicol 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, biological studies 142-50-7, Nerolidol 142-62-1, Capronic acid, biological studies 142-92-7, Hexyl acetate 143-08-8, Nonyl alcohol 150-84-5, Citronellyl acetate 470-82-6, Eucalyptol 480-18-2, Taxifolin 480-20-6, Aromadendrine 499-12-7, Aconitic acid 499-75-2, Carvacrol 501-52-0, Hydrocinnamic acid 503-74-2, Isovaleric acid 505-57-7, 2-Hexenal 507-70-0, Borneol 513-86-0, Acetoin 515-69-5, α -Bisabolol 536-60-7, Cumylal alcohol 539-86-6, Allicin 544-12-7, 3-Hexen-1-ol 621-82-9, Cinnamic acid, biological studies 871-22-7, Acetaldehyde dibutyl acetal 2111-75-3, Perillaldehyde 2216-51-5 2568-25-4, Benzaldehyde propylene glycol acetal 4299-57-4, Plastoquinone 4707-32-8, β -Lapachone 4707-32-8D, derivs. 5392-40-5, Citral 5660-60-6 6812-78-8, Rhodinol 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7493-57-4, Acetaldehyde phenethyl propyl acetal 7779-41-1, Decanal dimethyl acetal 8000-41-7, Terpeneol 9000-92-4, Amylase 9001-62-1, Lipase 9005-25-8, Hylon V, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-82-7, Amylose 10032-05-0, Heptanal dimethyl acetal 32619-42-4, Oleuropein 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 72854-42-3 183256-98-6, Fomesol 186209-48-3, Nonadienol 780768-98-1, Aqua Savor

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(feed additives against disease infection in terrestrial and aquatic animals)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:13190 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:234613

TITLE: Changes in quality of green pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.) during curing

AUTHOR(S): Menon, A. Nirmala; Chacko, Susan

CORPORATE SOURCE: Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum, 695019, India

SOURCE: Indian Perfumer (2003), 47(3), 259-263

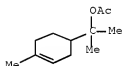
CODEN: IPERAS; ISSN: 0019-607X

PUBLISHER: Essential Oil Association of India

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

- AB It was observed that piperine and volatile oil content declined from 7.7% to 4.9% and 5.2% to 3.5% resp. over a period of 6 mo during curing of green pepper. Chemical composition of the volatile oil varied considerably between terpene hydrocarbons and oxygenated compds. due to the acidic environment of the medium.
- IT 80-26-2, α -Terpinyl acetate
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (essential oil components during curing of green pepper)
- RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS
- CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



- CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
- IT Flavor
 Food processing
 Piper nigrum
 (essential oil components during curing of green pepper)
- IT Phenols, biological studies
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (polyphenols, nonpolymeric; essential oil components during curing of green pepper)
- IT 77-53-2, Cedrol 78-70-6, Linalool 79-92-5, Camphene
 80-26-2, α -Terpinyl acetate 80-56-8, α -Pinene
 87-44-5, β -Caryophyllene 89-81-6, Piperitone 94-62-2,
 Piperine 98-55-5, α -Terpineol 99-49-0, Carvone 99-85-4,
 γ -Terpinene 105-87-3, Geranyl acetate 106-22-9,
 Citronellol 106-24-1, Geraniol 127-91-3, β -Pinene
 138-86-3, Limonene 138-87-4, p-Menth-8-en-1-ol 141-12-8,
 Nerylacetate 471-16-9, Sabinol 473-15-4, β -Eudesmol
 481-34-5, α -Cadinol 483-76-1, δ -Cadinene 495-62-5,
 Bisabolene 502-61-4, α -Farnesene 507-70-0, Borneol
 515-00-4, Myrtenol 515-13-9, β -Elemene 515-69-5, Bisabolol
 555-10-2, β -Phellandrene 562-74-3, Terpinen-4-ol 586-62-9,
 Terpinolene 639-99-6, Elemol 1139-30-6, Caryophyllene oxide
 1365-19-1, Linalool oxide 2867-05-2, α -Thujene 3691-11-0,
 δ -Guaiene 3691-12-1, α -Guaiene 3790-71-4,
 cis,trans-Farnesol 3790-78-1 3856-25-5, α -Copaene
 6753-98-6, α -Humulene 7212-40-0, cis-p-Menth 2,8, diene-1-ol
 7632-16-8, cis-Carveol 13466-78-9 13877-91-3, β -Ocimene
 16106-95-9, cis,cis-Farnesol 16982-00-6, Cuparene 17066-67-0,
 β -Selinene 17699-14-8, α -Cubebene 19912-62-0
 20085-19-2, α -Amorphene 20307-84-0, δ -Elemene
 24268-39-1 29803-81-4, cis-p-Menth-2-en-1-ol 29803-82-5,
 trans-p-Menth-2-en-1-ol 33204-74-9 38049-26-2, Dihydrocarveol
 40716-66-3 56747-96-7, Caryophyllene alcohol 114791-16-1,
 Cadina-1,4-dien-3-ol
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (essential oil components during curing of green pepper)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:899191 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:336820

TITLE: Analytical characterization of myrtle berries,
partially processed products and
commercially available liqueurs

AUTHOR(S): Franco, Mario Andrea; Versini, Giuseppe;
Mattivi, Fulvio; Dalla Serra, Anita; Vacca,
Vincenzo; Manca, Gavina

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dip. Chimica, Univ. degli Studi di Sassari,
Sassari, 07100, Italy

SOURCE: Journal of Commodity Science (2002),
41(3), 143-267

CODEN: RIMEDE; ISSN: 0392-064X

PUBLISHER: Cooperativa Libreria Universitaria Editrice

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Characterization of the chemical and technol. variables of the liqueur "Mirto di Sardegna Tradizionale" revealed the complexity of the product. The study concerned the myrtle (*Myrtus communis*) berries, the partially processed product, and the com. available liqueur made from them. The contents of alc., net dry matter, total sugars, reducing sugars, total acidity, ash, total polyphenols, vanillin index, proanthocyanidins, free anthocyanins, flavonols, organic acids, cations, anions, myo-inositol, volatile compds., the 13C/12C isotopic ratio in some constituents, amino acids, and total nitrogen were determined. Particular attention was paid to the method of extraction of the main components of the raw material (berries gathered from plants growing wild in Sardinia), depending on different technol. procedures used by the most important distillers in Sardinia. Chemical changes during the preliminary process stages (dilution to reach the desired alc. content, filtration, addition of sugar), characterization of the final product, and composition differences from other products made from aromatic compds. with possible addition of other substances were also examined. The results were used to draft preliminary production regulations to safeguard the authenticity of this typical traditional Sardinian product, with proposals for a series of indicators to be used in routine or detailed quality control and inspections.

IT 80-26-2 27153-54-4

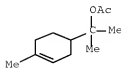
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(myrtle berries, partially processed products and com.

available liqueurs from Sardinia and their chemical composition)

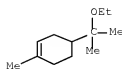
RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, *α,α,4*-trimethyl-, 1-acetate
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 27153-54-4 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexene, 4-(1-ethoxy-1-methylethyl)-1-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



- CC 17-10 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
- ST myrtle berry processing liquor chem compn
- IT Flavones
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydroxy; myrtle berries, partially processed products
 and com. available liqueurs from Sardinia and their chemical composition)
- IT Alcoholic beverages
 (liqueurs; myrtle berries, partially processed products
 and com. available liqueurs from Sardinia and their chemical composition)
- IT Volatile substances
 (myrtle berries, partially processed products and com.
 available liqueurs from Sardinia and their chemical composition)
- IT Amino acids, biological studies
 Anthocyanins
 Carbohydrates, biological studies
 Carboxylic acids, biological studies
 Mineral elements, biological studies
 Monoterpenes
 Proanthocyanidins
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (myrtle berries, partially processed products and com.
 available liqueurs from Sardinia and their chemical composition)
- IT Myrtus communis
 (myrtle berries, partially processed products and com.
 available liqueurs from Sardinia and their chemical composition)
- IT Phenols, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyphenols, nonpolymeric; myrtle berries, partially
 processed products and com. available liqueurs from
 Sardinia and their chemical composition)
- IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (reducing sugars; myrtle berries, partially processed
 products and com. available liqueurs from Sardinia and their
 chemical composition)
- IT 51-35-4 56-12-2, Gaba, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine,
 biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies
 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid,
 biological studies 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, biological studies
 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine,
 biological studies 56-89-3, Cystine, biological studies 57-13-6,
 Urea, biological studies 60-12-8, β Phenylethanol 60-18-4,
 L-Tyrosine, biological studies 61-90-5, Leu, biological studies
 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2,
 L-Phenylalanine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological
 studies 70-26-8, L-Ornithine 70-47-3, Asn, biological studies
 71-00-1, L-Histidine, biological studies 72-18-4, L-Valine,
 biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies
 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine,

biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 77-95-2, Quinic acid 78-70-6, Linalool 80-26-2
 80-56-8, α Pinene 87-44-5, trans-Caryophyllene 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-89-8, myo-Inositol 89-80-5, p-Menthone 89-82-7, Pulegone 93-15-2, Eugenol methyl ether 97-85-8, Isobutyl isobutyrate 98-55-5, α Terpineol 99-48-9, Carveol 99-83-2, α Phellandrene 99-85-4, γ Terpinene 99-87-6 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 103-73-1 104-46-1 105-53-3, Diethyl malonate 105-87-3, Geranyl acetate 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-25-2, Nerol 107-35-7, Taurine 107-97-1, Sarcosine 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 112-31-2, Decanal 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 117-39-5, Quercetin 121-33-5, Vanillin 123-51-3, Isoamyl alcohol 127-91-3, β Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene 140-67-0 141-05-9, Diethyl maleate 141-12-8, Neryl acetate 141-43-5, Ethanolamine, biological studies 141-82-2, Malonic acid, biological studies 147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 372-75-8 470-82-6, 1,8-Cineol 471-84-1, α Fenchene 473-13-2, α Selinene 491-07-6, α -Isomenthone 495-62-5, Bisabolene 507-70-0, Borneol 515-00-4, Myrtenol 520-18-3, Kaempferol 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 529-44-2, Myricetin 544-35-4, Ethyl linoleate 562-74-3, Terpinen-4-ol 586-62-9 589-59-3, Isobutyl isovalerate 628-97-7, Ethyl palmitate 659-70-1, Isoamyl isovalerate 1071-23-4, Phosphoethanolamine 1079-01-2, Myrtenyl acetate 1191-41-9, Ethyl linolenate 1197-01-9, p-Cymen-8-ol 1490-04-6, Menthol 1632-73-1, Fenchyl alcohol 1674-08-4, trans-Pinocarveol 1686-15-3, trans-Pinocarvyl acetate 5951-67-7, α Elemene 6753-98-6, α Humulene 6906-38-3, Delphinidin 3 monoglucoside 6906-39-4, Peonidin 3 monoglucoside 6915-15-7, Malic acid 6988-81-4, Petunidin 3 monoglucoside 7084-24-4, Cyanidin 3 monoglucoside 7228-78-6, Malvidin 3 monoglucoside 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia, biological studies 13466-78-9, Δ^3 Carene 13877-91-3, 3,7-Dimethyl-1,3,6-octatriene 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 14762-74-4, Carbon 13, biological studies 14808-79-8, Sulfate, biological studies 16409-45-3, Menthyl acetate 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies 17066-67-0, β Selinene 26444-18-8 27153-54-4 27400-71-1, cis-Ocimene 29210-77-3, 3,7-Dimethyl-1-octene-3,7-diol 34693-53-3 38223-63-1 42370-41-2, trans-Sobrerol 53833-85-5, Sabinal acetate 5676-16-9 60047-17-8 68279-51-6, 8-Ethoxy-p-cymene 72845-33-1 82968-92-1
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (myrtle berries, partially processed products and com. available liqueurs from Sardinia and their chemical composition)

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:102246 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:172497

TITLE: Skin deodorizing and sanitizing compositions comprising antiseptics

INVENTOR(S): Dodd, Michael Thomas; Wei, Karl Shiqing; Trinh, Toan; Sine, Mark Richard; Bartolo, Robert

March 24, 2009

10/559,779

31

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gregory; Jakubovic, David Andrew
 SOURCE: The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 U.S., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No.
 197,933, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6344218	B1	20020205	US 1999-321292	19990527
US 20020176879	A1	20021128	US 1999-443420	19991119
US 6656456	B2	20031202		
WO 2000030599	A1	20000602	WO 1999-US27684	19991122
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, JP, KR, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
WO 2000030600	A1	20000602	WO 1999-US27685	19991122
W: CN, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
WO 2000030601	A1	20000602	WO 1999-US27688	19991122
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, JP, KR, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1131044	A1	20010912	EP 1999-962825	19991122
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
EP 1131045	A1	20010912	EP 1999-962826	19991122
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
EP 1133274	A1	20010919	EP 1999-962827	19991122
EP 1133274	B1	20081001		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC,
PT, IE, FI, CY

JP 2002530313	T	20020917	JP 2000-583484	199911 22
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JP 2002530314	T	20020917	JP 2000-583486	199911 22
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JP 2003526611	T	20030909	JP 2000-583485	199911 22
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CN 1167407	C	20040922	CN 1999-813595	199911 22
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AT 409496	T	20081015	AT 1999-962827	199911 22
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-197933	B2 199811 23
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			US 1998-109500P	P 199811 23
			<--	
			US 1998-109602P	P 199811 23
			<--	
			US 1999-321292	A1 199905 27
			<--	
			WO 1999-US27684	W 199911 22
			<--	
			WO 1999-US27685	W 199911 22
			<--	
			WO 1999-US27688	W 199911 22
			<--	

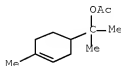
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:172497

AB The present invention relates to aqueous compns. comprising an odor controlling agent and select sanitizing agents for deodorizing and sanitizing skin surfaces. Articles of manufacture and methods of deodorizing and sanitizing the skin using disclosed compns. are also disclosed. A sanitizing and deodorizing spray contained ethanol 40, water 54.8, isopropanol (99%) 3, hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin 1, zinc chloride 1, and benzalkonium chloride 0.2%.

IT 89-26-2

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(skin deodorizing and sanitizing compns. comprising antiseptics)
 RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, α,α ,4-trimethyl-, 1-acetate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM A61K007-32
 ICS A61L009-015; A61L009-02; A61L009-14
 INCL 424605000
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (carboxy-containing, polymers; skin deodorizing and
 sanitizing compns. comprising antiseptics)
 IT 60-12-8, Phenyl ethyl alcohol 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 71-23-8, n-Propanol,
 biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor 77-83-8, Ethyl methylphenyl
 glycidate 78-70-6, Linalool 79-77-6, β -Ionone
 80-26-2 80-54-6, Linal 81-14-1, Musk ketone 85-91-6,
 Methyl-N-methyl anthranilate 87-25-2, Ethyl anthranilate
 89-78-1, Menthol 89-79-2, Isopulegol 89-80-5, Menthone
 89-82-7, Pulegone 91-16-7, Veratrol 91-64-5, Coumarin 93-04-9,
 2-Methoxy naphthalene 93-08-3 93-15-2, Eugenyl methyl ether
 93-28-7, Eugenyl acetate 93-29-8, Isoeugenyl acetate 93-58-3,
 Methyl benzoate 93-89-0, Ethyl benzoate 94-59-7, Saffrole
 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-54-1, Isoeugenol 100-06-1 100-51-6, Benzyl
 alcohol, biological studies 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, biological
 studies 100-66-3, Anisole, biological studies 100-86-7, Dimethyl
 benzyl carbinol 101-97-3, Ethyl phenyl acetate 103-05-9, Phenyl
 ethyl dimethyl carbinol 103-26-4, Methyl cinnamate 103-36-6,
 Ethyl cinnamate 103-38-8, Benzyl iso valerate 103-45-7
 103-54-8, Cinnamyl acetate 103-56-0, Cinnamyl propionate
 103-95-7, Cymal 104-46-1, Anethole 104-50-7 104-54-1, Cinnamic
 alcohol 104-57-4, Benzyl formate 104-61-0 104-65-4, Cinnamyl
 formate 104-67-6, γ -Undecalactone 104-93-8 105-54-4,
 Ethyl butyrate 105-66-8, Propyl butyrate 105-86-2, Geranyl
 formate 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-25-2,
 Nerol 106-26-3, Neral 106-44-5, biological studies 106-68-3,
 Ethyl amyl ketone 107-75-5, Hydroxycitronellal 110-43-0, Methyl
 amyl ketone 111-01-3, Perhydroqualene 111-13-7, Methyl hexyl
 ketone 111-87-5, Octyl alcohol, biological studies 112-12-9,
 Methyl nonyl ketone 112-45-8, Undecylenic aldehyde 115-95-7,
 Linalyl acetate 115-99-1, Linalyl formate 118-58-1, Benzyl
 salicylate 118-61-6, Ethyl salicylate 119-36-8, Methyl
 salicylate 119-61-9, Benzophenone, biological studies 119-65-3,
 Isoquinoline 120-50-3, Isobutyl benzoate 120-57-0, Heliotropin
 120-72-9, Indole, biological studies 121-32-4, Ethyl vanillin
 121-33-5, Vanillin 122-00-9, P-Methyl acetophenone 122-03-2,
 Cuminic aldehyde 122-63-4, Benzyl propionate 122-78-1, Phenyl
 acetaldehyde 122-99-6, Phenoxy ethanol 123-11-5, Anisic
 aldehyde, biological studies 123-51-3, Isoamyl alcohol 123-68-2,

Allyl caproate 123-96-6, 2-Octanol 125-12-2, Isobornyl acetate
 127-41-3, α -Ionone 127-51-5, α -Isomethylionone
 134-20-3, Methyl anthranilate 140-11-4, Benzyl acetate 140-67-0,
 Methyl chavicol 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, biological studies
 141-97-9, Ethyl aceto acetate 142-19-8, Allyl heptoate 142-92-7,
 Hexyl acetate 151-05-3, Dimethyl benzyl carbinyl acetate
 409-02-9, Methyl heptenone 470-82-6, Eucalyptol 479-61-8
 488-10-8, cis-Jasmone 491-07-6, Isomenthone 499-44-5, Hinokitiol
 499-75-2, Carvacrol 527-09-3, Copper gluconate 536-60-7, Cuminic
 alcohol 624-54-4, Amyl propionate 628-63-7, Amyl acetate
 629-33-4, Hexyl formate 774-48-1 821-55-6, Methyl heptyl ketone
 925-78-0, Ethyl hexyl ketone 1009-11-6 1123-85-9, Hydratropic
 alcohol 1191-16-8, Prenyl acetate 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide,
 biological studies 1318-00-9, Vermiculite 1318-74-7, Kaolinite,
 biological studies 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, biological studies
 1331-83-5, Anisyl acetate 1335-66-6, Iso cyclo citral 1365-19-1,
 Linalool oxide 1393-70-0, Cerasin, 1398-61-4, Chitin
 1490-04-6, Menthhol 1632-73-1, Fenchyl alcohol 2049-96-9, Amyl
 benzoate 2244-16-8 2305-05-7, γ -Dodecalactone 2305-21-7,
 2-Hexen-1-ol 2430-16-2, Benzenehexanol 2550-26-7, Benzyl acetone
 2630-39-9, Methyl dihydrojasmonate 2785-87-7, Dihydroeugenol
 3306-52-3, Viridine 3623-52-7, Isomenthol 3681-71-8,
 cis-3-Hexenyl acetate 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies
 4395-92-0, p-Iso-propyl phenylacetaldehyde 4468-02-4, Zinc
 gluconate 4940-11-8, Ethyl maltol 5146-66-7, Geranyl nitrile
 5392-40-5, Citral 5538-94-3, Diocetyl dimethylammonium chloride
 5739-17-3, Dihydro iso-jasmone 6413-10-1, Fructose 6485-40-1,
 L-Carvone 6790-58-5, Ambrox 7173-51-5, Didecyl dimethylammonium
 chloride 7440-50-8D, Copper, salts 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts
 7447-39-4, Copper chloride, biological studies 7452-79-1,
 Ethyl-2-methyl butyrate 7585-39-9, β Cyclodextrin
 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride,
 biological studies 7722-64-7, Potassium permanganate 7733-02-0,
 Zinc sulfate 7756-96-9, Butyl anthranilate 7779-94-4,
 Hydroxycitronellal diethyl acetal 8000-41-7, Terpeneol
 8006-25-8, Soda lime 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-30-0D, Guar,
 cationic 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9002-85-1, Polyvinylidene
 chloride 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 9002-89-5 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-01-4D, Polyacrylic
 acid, crosslinked 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8,
 Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, cationic,
 biological studies 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-65-3,
 Hydroxy propylmethyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose
 9004-73-3, Polymethylsiloxane 9005-12-3, Methylphenylpolysiloxane
 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate
 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 10016-20-3, α Cyclodextrin
 10031-96-6, Eugenyl formate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12068-50-7,
 Halloysite 12172-85-9, Beidellite 12173-47-6, Hectorite
 12173-60-3, Illite 12174-06-0, Nontronite 12174-11-7,
 Palygorskite 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin,
 alkyl derivs. 13851-11-1, Fenchyl acetate 16039-53-5, Zinc
 lactate 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate 16409-43-1, Rose oxide
 16409-45-3, Menthyl acetate 17465-86-0, γ Cyclodextrin
 18652-49-8 21722-83-8, Cyclohexyl ethyl acetate 23495-12-7,
 Phenoxyethyl propionate 23726-93-4, Damascenone 25087-26-7,
 Polymethacrylic acid 26444-19-9, Methyl acetophenone 27458-94-2,
 Isononyl alcohol 28219-61-6, Bacdanol 28261-03-2, Hexenol
 28933-77-9, Hexenyl acetate 30385-25-2, Dihydro myrcenol
 30390-50-2, 4-Decenal 30676-70-1 39421-75-5, Hydroxypropyl guar

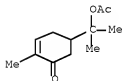
gum 41847-88-5 43052-87-5, α -Damascone 51566-62-2,
 Citronellyl nitrate 54140-14-6 57576-09-7, Isopulegyl acetate
 63800-37-3, Sepiolite 65405-73-4, Geranyl oxyacetaldehyde
 65405-77-8, cis-3-Hexenyl salicylate 65560-17-0D, N-substituted
 66732-77-2, Saponite 67801-20-1, Ebanol 68039-49-6, Cycial C
 76842-49-4, Frutene 87061-04-9, 3-1-Menthoxo propane-1,2-diol
 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide propylene oxide block copolymer
 124899-75-8 125109-85-5, Florhydral 130066-44-3, Lyrall
 138757-67-2, Carbol 980 171102-41-3 193980-63-1, Cetanol
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (skin deodorizing and sanitizing compns. comprising antiseptics)

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:28645 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:102570
 TITLE: Process for producing particles of
 amine reaction product
 INVENTOR(S): Busch, Alfred; Smets, Johan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 53 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1067174	A1	20010110	EP 1999-870147	19990708
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EP 1067174	B1	20040929		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 277999	T	20041015	AT 1999-870147	19990708
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WO 2001004248	A1	20010118	WO 2000-US18561	20000706
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2003504488	T	20030204	JP 2001-509452	20000706
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US 6764986	B1	20040720	US 2001-19177	200112 21
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MX 2002000338	A	20020621	MX 2002-338	200201 08
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1999-870147	A 199907 08
			<--	
			WO 2000-US18561	W 200007 06
			<--	
AB	A process for making particles of amine reaction product of a compound containing a primary and/or secondary amine functional group and an active ketone or aldehyde containing component comprises the steps of: (a) providing an amine reaction product, and (b) mixing therewith an acid carrier. Processed amine reaction products and finished compns. incorporating such processed product are also herein provided.			
IT	87578-93-6DP, reaction products with amines RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (reaction products with amines; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)			
RN	87578-93-6 HCAPLUS			
CN	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 5-[1-(acetyloxy)-1-methylethyl]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)			



IC	ICM	C11D003-00
	ICS	C11D003-30; C11D003-37; C11D003-33; C11D003-50; C11D017-06; C11D003-02; C11D017-00; C11D007-08; C11D007-32
CC	46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)	
IT	Aldehydes, uses Ketones, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (active, reaction products with amines; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)	
IT	Dendritic polymers RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (amino, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)	
IT	Polyamides, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)	

- material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (poly(amino acids), reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT Amines, uses
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyamines, nonpolymeric, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT Cleaning
 Laundering
 (process for producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT Amides, uses
 Amines, uses
 Amino acids, uses
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT Antimicrobial agents
 Insect repellents
 Mothproofing agents
 (reaction products with amines; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT 94-09-7DP, Ethyl-4-amino benzoate, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 4605-14-5DP, N,N'-Bis-(3-aminopropyl)-1,3-propanediamine, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 7209-38-3DP, 1,4-Bis-(3-aminopropyl) piperazine, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 9002-89-5DP, Polyvinylalcohol, amino, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 9002-98-6DP, LupasolHF, reaction products with Damascone 9002-98-6DP, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 25104-18-1DP, Polylysine, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 26336-38-9DP, Polyvinylamine, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 38000-06-5DP, Polylysine, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 43052-87-5DP, α -Damascone, reaction products with Damascone 57378-68-4DP, δ -Damascone, reaction products with Lupasol HF
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (process for producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT 488-43-7DP, Glucamine, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT 80-54-6DP, Linal, reaction products with amines 99-49-0DP, Carvone, reaction products with amines 104-55-2DP, Cinnamaldehyde, reaction products with amines 106-23-0DP, Citronellal, reaction products with amines 111-30-8DP, Glutaraldehyde, reaction products with amines 120-57-0DP, Heliotropine, reaction products with amines 134-62-3DP, N,N-Diethyl m-toluidide, reaction products with

amines 5392-40-5DP, Citral, reaction products with amines
 7388-22-9DP, γ -Methyl-ionone, reaction products with amines
 18829-56-6DP, trans-2-Nonenal, reaction products with amines
 23726-93-4DP, Damascenone, reaction products with amines
 24851-98-7DP, Hedione, reaction products with amines 43052-87-5DP,
 α -Damascone, reaction products with amines 57378-68-4DP,
 δ -Damascone, reaction products with amines 64274-27-7DP,
 Rotundial, reaction products with amines 68039-49-6DP, reaction
 products with amines 87578-93-6DP, reaction products with
 amines 125109-85-5DP, Florhydral, reaction products with amines
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (reaction products with amines; process for producing
 particles of amine reaction product)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN
 THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:28644 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:102569

TITLE: Process for producing particles of
 amine reaction product

INVENTOR(S): Busch, Alfred; Smets, Johan; Hombler, Marcel;
 Trujillo, Rafael; Laudamiel, Christophe; Wevers,
 Jean

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 53 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1067173	A1	20010110	EP 1999-870146	19990708
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
WO 2001004247	A1	20010118	WO 2000-US18468	20000706
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2003504350	T	20030204	JP 2001-509451	20000706

US 6740713 B1 20040525 US 2001-19178 200112
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MX 2002000337 A 20020621 MX 2002-337 200201
08

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1999-870146 A 199907
08

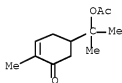
WO 2000-US18468 W 200007
06

AB There is provided a process for producing particles of amine reaction product by means of a carrier having a m.p. of less than 30°C, optionally followed by a coating step. Processed amine reaction products and finished compns. incorporating such processed product are also herein provided.

IT 87578-93-6D, reaction products with amines
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(process for producing particles of amine reaction product)

RN 87578-93-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 5-[1-(acetyloxy)-1-methylethyl]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C11D003-00
ICS C11D003-20; C11D003-30; C11D003-22; C11D003-37; C11D003-33;
C11D003-50; C11D017-06

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

IT Aldehydes, uses
Ketones, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(active, reaction products with amines; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)

IT Dendritic polymers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(amino, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)

IT Detergents
(hard surface; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)

IT Detergents
(laundry; process for producing particles of amine reaction product)

- IT Polyamides, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (poly(amino acids), reaction products with active ketone or
 aldehyde containing component; process for producing
 particles of amine reaction product)
- IT Amines, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyamines, nonpolymeric, reaction products with
 active ketone or aldehyde containing component; process for
 producing particles of amine reaction product)
- IT Amides, uses
 Amines, uses
 Amino acids, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing
 component; process for producing particles of amine
 reaction product)
- IT Antimicrobial agents
 Insect repellents
 Mothproofing agents
 (reaction products with amines; process for producing
 particles of amine reaction product)
- IT 94-09-7DP, Ethyl 4-aminobenzoate, reaction products
 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde 9002-98-6DP, Lupasol
 G35, reaction products with Damascone 43052-87-5DP,
 α -Damascone, reaction products with Lupasol G35
 57378-68-4DP, δ -Damascone, reaction products with Lupasol HF
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (process for producing particles of amine reaction
 product)
- IT 80-54-6D, Lilial, reaction products with amines 94-09-7D,
 Ethyl-4-amino benzoate, reaction products with active ketone or
 aldehyde containing component 99-49-0D, Carvone, reaction products
 with amines 104-55-2D, Cinnamaldehyde, reaction products with
 amines 106-23-0D, Citronellal, reaction products with amines
 111-30-8D, Glutaraldehyde, reaction products with amines
 120-57-0D, Heliotropine, reaction products with amines 134-62-3D,
 N,N-Diethyl m-toluamide, reaction products with amines 488-43-7D,
 Glu-camine, reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing
 component 4605-14-5D, N,N'-Bis-(3-aminopropyl)-1,3-propanediamine,
 reaction products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component
 5392-40-5D, Citral, reaction products with amines 7209-38-3D,
 1,4-Bis-(3-aminopropyl) piperazine, reaction products with active
 ketone or aldehyde containing component 7388-22-9D,
 γ -Methyl-ionone, reaction products with amines 9002-89-5D,
 Polyvinylalcohol, amino substituted, reaction products with active
 ketone or aldehyde containing component 9002-98-6D, reaction products
 with active ketone or aldehyde containing component 18829-56-6D,
 trans-2-Nonenal, reaction products with amines 23726-93-4D,
 Damasconone, reaction products with amines 24851-98-7D, Hedione,
 reaction products with amines 25104-18-1D, Polylysine, reaction
 products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component
 26336-38-9D, Polyvinylamine, reaction products with active ketone or
 aldehyde containing component 38000-06-5D, Polylysine, reaction
 products with active ketone or aldehyde containing component
 43052-87-5D, α -Damascone, reaction products with amines
 57378-68-4D, δ -Damascone, reaction products with amines
 64274-27-7D, Rotundial, reaction products with amines 68039-49-6D,

reaction products with amines 87578-93-6D, reaction products with amines 125109-85-5D, Florhydral, reaction products with amines

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (process for producing particles of amine reaction product)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:335781 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:43777

TITLE: Assembly tests of "Nero d'Avola" with wines derived from an allochthonous cultivar: a study of polyphenolic and aromatic profiles

AUTHOR(S): Papucci, A.; Monte, L. G.; D'Agostino, S.; Agozzino, P.; Avellone, G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto Regionale della Vite e del Vino, Palermo, 90143, Italy

SOURCE: Industrie delle Bevande (1999), 28(160), 119-126

CODEN: INBEEW; ISSN: 0390-0541

PUBLISHER: Chirioti Editori spa

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Italian

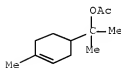
AB The polyphenolic and aromatic profiles of 5 red Sicilian wine mixes made with decreasing amts. of "Nero d'Avola" and increasing amts. of other wines (Cabernet-Sauvignon, Merlot, Syrah) were studied. The polyphenolic values and color indexes showed that the wines were suitable for aging. The wines had an intense and stable color and a mature bouquet. Solid phase microextraction (SPME) from head space coupled with capillary GC-MS is an excellent method for the determination of volatile wine components. It is selective, sensitive, quick, simple, and relatively inexpensive.

IT 80-26-2, α Terpineol acetate

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polyphenolic and volatile compound profiles of Nero d'Avola mixed red wines)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 17-1 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

IT Phenols, biological studies

RL: ANT (Analyte); FFD (Food or feed use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; polyphenolic and volatile compound profiles of Nero d'Avola mixed red wines)

IT 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, biological studies 78-70-6 78-83-1, Isobutanol, biological studies

80-26-2, α Terpineol acetate 97-62-1, Ethyl isobutyrate 97-64-3, Ethyl lactate 98-55-5, α Terpineol 100-51-6, Benzylalcohol, biological studies 101-97-3, Ethyl benzeneacetate 103-45-7, 2-Phenylethyl acetate 105-54-4, Ethyl butyrate 106-30-9, Ethyl heptanoate 106-32-1, Ethyl caprylate 106-33-2, Ethyl laurate 108-64-5, Ethyl isovalerate 110-38-3, Ethyl caprylate 111-11-5, Methyl caprylate 111-27-3, 1-Hexanol, biological studies 111-70-6, 1-Heptanol 111-87-5, 1-Octanol, biological studies 123-25-1, Di ethyl succinate 123-51-3, 3 Methyl 1 butanol 123-66-0, Ethyl caproate 123-92-2, Isoamyl acetate 124-06-1, Ethyl tetradecanoate 124-07-2, Octanoic acid, biological studies 141-78-6, Acetic acid ethyl ester, biological studies 142-62-1, Hexanoic acid, biological studies 142-92-7, Hexyl acetate 143-08-8, 1-Nonanol 334-48-5, Decanoic acid 544-12-7, 3-Hexen-1-ol 628-97-7, Ethyl hexadecanoate 818-38-2, Di ethyl pentanedioate 7452-79-1, Ethyl 2-methylbutanoate 11063-77-7, cis-Linalool oxide 30364-38-6, 1,2-Dihydro-1,1,6-trimethylnaphthalene
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyphenolic and volatile compound profiles of Nero d'Avola mixed red wines)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:8667 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:167855

TITLE: A new approach for the generation and reaction of organotin hydrides: the development of reactions catalytic in Tin

AUTHOR(S): Terstiege, Ina; Maleczka, Robert E., Jr.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1999), 64(2), 342-343

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 130:167855

AB The authors have developed a methodol. that allows the in situ generation of Sn hydride from inexpensive starting materials that can be applied to the recycling of tributyltin hydride in reactions catalytic in Sn. Also, since carbonyl compds. are not reduced under these reaction conditions it would appear this methodol. is inherently more chemoselective than the borohydride method of recycling Sn halides back to Sn hydride. For example, a solution of o-iodoanisole (2.5 mmol), Bu₃SnCl (0.25 mmol) and AIBN (catalyst) in refluxing toluene (5 mL) was treated with an aqueous KF solution (5.25 mmol; 1.0 mL H₂O) and polymethylhydrosiloxane (5.25 mmol) in two portions over 14 h. An aqueous NaOH-solution (3M, 4 mL) was added to the reaction and the mixture was allowed to stir overnight. The organic phase was separated, washed with saturated NH₄Cl solution, H₂O and brine and dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent gave 290 mg of a clear liquid which by ¹H NMR contains approx. 96% yield of anisole.

IT 179093-74-4, (5R)-5-[(2S)-1-Bromo-2-methoxy-2-propyl]-2-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intramol. cyclocondensation using catalytic organotin hydride formed in situ)

March 24, 2009

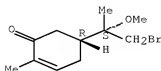
10/559,779

43

RN 179093-74-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 5-[(1S)-2-bromo-1-methoxy-1-methylethyl]-2-methyl-, (5R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 21-2 (General Organic Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 29

IT 24892-63-5, Allyl 2-iodophenyl ether 160846-00-4,
trans-3-Bromo-2-allyloxytetrahydropyran 179093-74-4,
(5R)-5-[(2S)-1-Bromo-2-methoxy-2-propyl]-2-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(intramol. cyclocondensation using catalytic organotin hydride
formed in situ)

IT 9004-73-3, Monomethylsiloxane, SRU 49718-23-2, Methylsilanediol
homopolymer

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with tributyltin chloride/potassium fluoride for
generation of catalytic organotin hydride for organic synthesis)

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:407889 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:154699

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:31389a,31392a

TITLE: Chemically amplified photoresist composition and
patterning using it

INVENTOR(S): Maeda, Katsumi; Iwasa, Shigeyuki; Nakano,
Kaichiro; Hasegawa, Etsuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NEC Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10171122	A	19980626	JP 1996-335603	19961216
JP 2943740	B2	19990830	JP 1996-335603	19961216

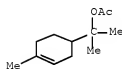
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: <--

AB In the title composition containing a resin in which the acid-decomposable groups are decomposed by the action of acid to increase the solubility in aqueous alkaline solns. and a photoacid-generating agent, the acid-decomposable group has the general formula CMe₂R₁OR₂ (R₁ = C₆-10 divalent hydrocarbon having cyclic hydrocarbon groups; R₂ = H, C₁-4 alkyl, acyl). The composition is applied on a substrate to be processed, pre-baked, patternwise exposed with light of wavelength 180-220 nm, post-baked, and developed to form a resist pattern. The composition shows high transparency, dry-etching resistance, adhesion to substrates, resolution, and developability.

IT 80-26-2
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (patterning of chemical amplified photoresist composition with UV)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, *α,α,4*-trimethyl-, 1-acetate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM G03F007-039
 ICS G03F007-30; H01L021-027

CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST chem amplification photoresist acid decomposable group; cycloalkyl ester acrylate polymer resist UV

IT 80-26-2 814-68-6, Acryloyl chloride 920-46-7,
 Methacryloyl chloride 28132-01-6,
 Tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]decane-4,8-dimethanol 38049-26-2,
 Dihydrocarveol 58506-23-3, 2,8-Dihydroxy-p-menthane 195057-79-5,
 8-tert-Butoxycarbonyltetracyclo[4.4.0.12,5.17,10]-3-dodecene
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (patterning of chemical amplified photoresist composition with UV)

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:151203 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:193991

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:38309a

TITLE: Rinse-added fabric softening compositions comprising β-keto esters as fragrance delivery compounds

INVENTOR(S): Sivik, Mark Robert; Severns, John Cort; Hartman, Frederick Anthony; Burkes, Raymond Vernon; Costa, Jill Bonham; Gardlik, John Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 10

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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March 24, 2009

10/559,779

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WO 9807811          A2      19980226      WO 1997-US14610
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RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
    PT, SE
CA 2263514          A1      19980226      CA 1997-2263514
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EP 927238            A2      19990707      EP 1997-937319
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EP 927238            B1      20030521
R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT,
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BR 9711631          A       19990824      BR 1997-11631
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CN 1233281            A       19991027      CN 1997-198731
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CN 1233282            A       19991027      CN 1997-198732
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CN 1233283            A       19991027      CN 1997-198733
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CN 1233284            A       19991027      CN 1997-198758
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CN 1233947            A       19991103      CN 1997-198887
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JP 2000516294        T       20001205      JP 1998-510908
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ES 2187807            T3      20030616      ES 1997-937323
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ES 2194212            T3      20031116      ES 1997-937319
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US 6093691            A       20000725      US 1999-242623
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-24117P

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199608
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WO 1997-US14610 W 199708
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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:193991

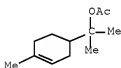
AB The title compns., useful in laundry detergents, comprise fragrance delivery system containing β -keto ester pro-fragrance compds. $\text{RCOCR}_2\text{R}_3\text{COR}_1$ [R = C1-30 alkyl, C3-30 (un)substituted cycloalkyl, C6-30 (un)substituted aryl, etc.; R₁ = alkoxy group derived from a fragrance raw material alc.; R₂, R₃ = H, C1-20 alkyl, C2-20 alkyleneoxy, C7-20 (un)substituted alkylenearyl; etc.] which deliver highly fabric substantive pro-accords to the fabric surface during laundering and provide a long lasting (≤ 2 wk) "freshness" or "clean" scent to fabric. A method for delivering a pleasurable scent to fabric by contacting the fabric with a laundry detergent composition which contains the fragrance-releasable pro-accords is also claimed. A typical fabric softener contained di(soft tallowyloxyethyl)dimethylammonium chloride 25.0, EtOH 4.0, HCl 0.01, CaCl₂ 0.46, DC 2310 (silicone defoamer) 0.15, Kathon CG (preservative) 0.0003, soil release polymer 0.40, pro-fragrance 2,6-dimethyl-7-octen-2-yl 3-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-oxopropionate [preparation by condensation of 2,6-dimethyl-7-octen-2-yl acetate with p-O₂NC₆H₄COCl in presence of (Me₂CH)₂NLi in THF given] 0.50 and H₂O 69.38%.

IT 80-26-2

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(condensation with naphthoyl chloride; rinse-added fabric softening compns. comprising β -keto esters as fragrance delivery compds.)

RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha, \alpha, 4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
(CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C11D003-00

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

IT Surfactants

(amphoteric; rinse-added fabric softening compns. and method of use for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT Surfactants

(anionic; rinse-added fabric softening compns. and method of use for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT Surfactants

(cationic; rinse-added fabric softening compns. and method of use for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT Detergents

(laundry; rinse-added fabric softening compns. and method of use for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; rinse-added fabric softening compns. and method of use for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT Carboxylic acids, uses
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
 TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES
 (Uses)
 (oxo, esters; rinse-added fabric softening compns. and
 method of use for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT Perfumes
 (rinse-added fabric softening compns. and method of use
 for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT Surfactants
 (zwitterionic; rinse-added fabric softening compns. and
 method of use for the delivery of fragrance derivs.)

IT 8Q-26-2 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 3681-71-8,
 cis-3-Hexenyl acetate 50816-18-7
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (condensation with naphthoyl chloride; rinse-added fabric
 softening compns. comprising β -keto esters as fragrance
 delivery compds.)

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:151202 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:193990
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:38308h,38309a
 TITLE: Hand-wash laundry detergent compositions
 comprising β -keto esters as fragrance
 delivery compounds

INVENTOR(S): Hartman, Frederick Anthony; Sivik, Mark Robert;
 Costa, Jill Bonham; Severns, John Cort

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 10

PATENT INFORMATION:

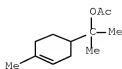
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9807810	A2	19980226	WO 1997-US14544	19970819
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W: BR, CN, MX, TR, US				
CN 1233281	A	19991027	CN 1997-198731	19970819
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CN 1233282	A	19991027	CN 1997-198732	19970819
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CN 1233284	A	19991027	CN 1997-198758	19970819
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CN 1233947	A	19991103	CN 1997-198887	
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BR 9712787	A	19991214	BR 1997-12787	
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ES 2194212	T3	20031116	ES 1997-937319	
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-24117P	P
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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:193990

AB The title detergents which deliver pro-fragrances to the fabric surface during laundering comprise β -keto ester pro-fragrance compds. R1R2R3CCOR [R = alkoxy group derived from a fragrance raw material alc.; R1-R3 = H, C1-30 alkyl, C3-30 cycloalkyl, C6-30 (alkylene)aryl; R1R2R3 can form C6-30 (un)substituted ring, etc.]. The pro-fragrances are highly substantive to the fabric, they release their fragrance raw materials over an extended period of time and provide a long lasting "freshness" or "clean" scent to fabric. A method for delivering a pleasurable scent to fabric which has a lasting freshness quality by contacting the fabric with a laundry detergent composition which comprises the pro-fragrances is also claimed. A typical detergent contained Na C12 alkylbenzenesulfonate 18.00, ethoxylated (3 EO) C12-15 alkyl sulfate Na salt 1.00, C12-14 alkyldimethyl(hydroxyethyl)ammonium chloride 0.60, Na tripolyphosphate 22.50, maleic/acrylic acid copolymer 0.60, CMC 0.20, Na2CO3 13.30, Dequest 2060 0.30, Na nonyloxybenzenesulfonate 0.65, Na perborate 0.70, soil release polymer 0.20, brightener-49 0.05, brightener-15 0.15, Savinase Ban 0.45, Carezyme (5T) 0.07, perfume 0.33, pro-fragrance 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-yl 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxopropionate [preparation by condensation of 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-yl acetate with p-anisoyl chloride in presence of (Me2CH)2NLi in THF given] 0.20%, photobleach 45 ppm, and minors and H2O balance.

IT 80-26-2
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (condensation with naphthoyl chloride; hand-wash laundry detergent compns. comprising β -keto esters as fragrance delivery compds.)
 RN 80-26-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl-, 1-acetate
 (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C11D003-00
 CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 IT 80-26-2 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 3681-71-8,
 cis-3-Hexenyl acetate 50816-18-7
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (condensation with naphthoyl chloride; hand-wash laundry
 detergent compns. comprising β -keto esters as fragrance
 delivery compds.)

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:51217 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:51217

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:9030f-g

TITLE: Bridged ring compounds. II. A novel
 method for the preparation of
 bicyclooctane systems

AUTHOR(S): Morita, Kenichi; Nishimura, Michio; Suzuki,
 Zennosuke

CORPORATE SOURCE: Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd., Kamakura, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1965),

30(2), 533-8

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB cf. CA 58, 5757b. Reaction of 3-methyl-3-buten-2-one, trans-3-penten-2-one,
 and trans-3-methyl-3-penten-2-one each with tri-Me orthoformate in the
 presence of orthophosphoric acid gave substituted 4-methoxybicyclo
 [2.2.2]octanones. The intermediate of the reaction was found to be a
 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-1-cyclohexene derivative. An acid-catalyzed
 cyclization of 4-substituted
 4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-1-methoxy-1-cyclohexenes gave 4-substituted 1,3-
 dimethoxybicyclo [2.2.2] oct-2-enes, whereas of 1,4-diphenyl-4-vinyl-1-
 cyclohexene gave 1,4-diphenylbicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene.

IT 1855-69-2F, Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-

3850-72-4F, Cyclohexene,

1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-phenyl- 3850-73-5F,

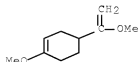
Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-methyl-

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

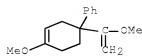
RN 1855-69-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyethenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



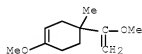
RN 3850-72-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzene, [4-methoxy-1-(1-methoxyethenyl)-3-cyclohexen-1-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3850-73-5 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyethenyl)-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 34 (Alicyclic Compounds)

IT 3-Penten-2-one, trans-, polymer with styrene
(reaction with tri-Me orthoformate)

IT 1855-69-2P, Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-
1855-70-5P, 2-Butanone, 4-methoxy-3-methyl-, dimethyl acetal
1855-70-5P, Butane, 1,3,3-trimethoxy-2-methyl- 1855-71-6P,
3-Buten-2-one, 3-methyl-, dimethyl acetal 1855-72-7P,
3-Penten-2-one, 3-methyl-, dimethyl acetal 1855-72-7P, 2-Pentene,
4,4-dimethoxy-3-methyl- 2035-91-8P, Heptanedioic acid,
4-acetyl-4-methyl-, diethyl ester 2101-28-2P, 2-Butanone,
3-methyl-4-morpholino-, hydrochloride 3850-57-5P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-hydroxy-1-methyl-, oxime 3850-58-6P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1-phenyl-, oxime 3850-59-7P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1,5,6,7-tetramethyl-, oxime
3850-60-0P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1,5-dimethyl-,
oxime 3850-61-1P, 1H-4,8a-Ethano-as-indacen-9-one,
decahydro-4-methoxy- 3850-62-2P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one,
4-methoxy-1-phenyl- 3850-63-3P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2-carboxylic
acid, 1-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-, methyl ester 3850-64-4P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1,5-dimethyl- 3850-66-6P,
Bicyclo[3.2.1]octane, 1,4-diphenyl- 3850-67-7P,
Bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene, 2,5-diphenyl- 3850-69-9P,
Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 5-(1-methoxyvinyl)-5-methyl-2-oxo-,
methyl ester 3850-70-2P, Heptanedioic acid, 4-acetyl-4-methyl-,
dimethyl ester, di-Me acetal 3850-71-3P, Heptanedioic acid,
4-acetyl-4-methyl-, dimethyl ester 3850-72-4P,
Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-phenyl-
3850-73-5P, Cyclohexene,
1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-methyl- 3850-74-6P, 2-Butanone,
3-methyl-4-morpholino- 3850-75-7P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one,
4-methoxy-6,7-dimethyl- 3850-76-8P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one,
4-methoxy-1,5,6,7-tetramethyl- 3850-77-9P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-ene, 2,4-dimethoxy-1,5,6,7-tetramethyl-
3850-78-0P, 2-Pentanone, 4-methoxy-3-methyl-, dimethyl acetal
3850-78-0P, Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethoxy-3-methyl- 3907-08-2P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1-methyl-, oxime 3907-09-3P,

2H-4a,9-Ethanophenanthren-12-one, dodecahydro-9-methoxy-
3907-10-6P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2-carboxylic acid,
1-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo- 3907-11-7P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one,
4-methoxy-1-methyl- 3907-12-8P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-ene,
2,4-dimethoxy-1,5-dimethyl- 25988-32-3P, 3-Buten-2-one, 3-methyl-,
homopolymer

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L17 ANSWER 15 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:60540 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:60540

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:10566h,10567a-d

TITLE: Simple method for the preparation of
bicyclo[2.2.2]octane systems from methyl vinyl
ketone derivatives

AUTHOR(S): Morita, Kenichi; Suzuki, Zennosuke

CORPORATE SOURCE: Toyo Rayon Co., Kamakura, Japan

SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1964), (5-6),
263-7

CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

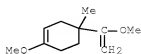
AB cf. CA 58, 5757b. AcCMe:CH₂ (0.5M), 0.5M HC(OMe)₃, and 0.02M H₃PO₄ distilled slowly 7 hrs., the residue hydrolyzed with dilute HCl at 20° 5 min., and the product distilled yielded 72% octanone (I, R = Me, R₁ = H) (II), b₁₂ 114-16°, n_{20D} 1.4799; oxime m. 128-9°. Analogous reactions of AcCH:CHMe and AcCMe:CHMe with HC(OMe)₃ yielded 10% I (R = H, R₁ = Me) (III), b₅ 94-5°, n_{20D} 1.4792; and 54% I (R = R₁ = Me) (IV), b₃ 113-16°, n_{20D} 1.4859; oxime m. 150-1°. The low yield of III suggested formation of MeOCMe:CHCH:CH₂ as the main reaction with subsequent polymerization. AcCH:CH₂ gave only polymeric material and quant. yields of HCO₂Me and MeOH. Me₂CH:CHAc in MeOH treated with HC(OMe)₃ in the presence of H₂SO₄ gave a complex mixture but no bicyclooctane could be isolated. AcCMe:CHMe in MeOH treated with HC(OMe)₃ in the presence of H₂SO₄ 5 hrs. at 20° yielded 50% IV and 24% mixture, b₅ 40-3°, separated by vapor phase chromatography to give MeC(OMe)₂CMe:CHMe, n_{20D} 1.4400, and MeCH(OMe)CHMeC(OMe)₂Me, n_{20D} 1.4222. II, III, and IV appeared to consist of one stereochem. modification, whereas the octanone (V, n = 3), b_{2.5} 142-3°, n_{26D} 1.5215, derived from 1-acetyl-1-cyclopentene, was a mixture of 2 diastereomers. Similarly, V (n = 4), derived from 1-acetyl-1-cyclohexene, was a mixture of a major isomer, n_{26D} 1.5290, and a minor isomer, m. 79.0-9.5°. Treatment of 4-acetyl-4-methyl-1-cyclohexanone in MeOH at 25° with HC(OMe)₃ yielded 73% 4-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-4-methyl-1-methoxy-1-cyclohexene, b₁₄ 121.0-2.5°, n_{20D} 1.4751, boiled 5 hrs. in Ac₂OCSH₅N to yield 80% 4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-methyl-1-methoxy-1-cyclohexene, b₁₄ 121-2°, n_{20D} 1.4825, contaminated with a small amount of oxo compound. The vinyl derivative refluxed 3 hrs. in C₆H₆ with BF₃-Et₂O and the intermediate octene hydrolyzed gave 80% octanone, b₁₇ 117-19°, n_{20D} 1.4802; oxime m. 127-8°. The sequence of reactions gave pos. evidence that the intermediate of the conversion of Me vinyl ketone derivs. into bicyclo[2.2.2]-octanes is the hexene derivative (VI). Infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance spectral data are given for the compds. prepared

IT 3850-73-5P, Cyclohexene,
1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-methyl- 96535-85-2P,
Cyclohexene, 4-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-1-methoxy-4-methyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 3850-73-5 HCAPLUS

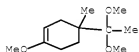
CN Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyethenyl)-4-methyl- (CA INDEX

(NAME)



RN 96535-85-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclohexene, 4-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-1-methoxy-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 34 (Alicyclic Compounds)

IT Polymerization
(of 3-buten-2-ones)

IT 7207-49-0P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); PREP
(Preparation)(Simple method for the preparation of
bicyclo[2.2.2]octane systems from methyl vinyl ketone
derivatives)

IT 1855-72-7P, 3-Penten-2-one, 3-methyl-, dimethyl acetal 1855-72-7P,
2-Pentene, 4,4-dimethoxy-3-methyl- 3850-59-7P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1,5,6,7-tetramethyl-, oxime
3850-60-0P, Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1,5-dimethyl-,
oxime 3850-61-1P, 1H-4,8a-Ethano-as-indacen-9-one,
decahydro-4-methoxy-, stereoisomers 3850-64-4P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1,5-dimethyl-
3850-73-5P, Cyclohexene,
1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-methyl- 3850-75-7P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-6,7-dimethyl- 3850-76-8P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1,5,6,7-tetramethyl-
3850-78-0P, 2-Pentanone, 4-methoxy-3-methyl-, dimethyl acetal
3850-78-0P, Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethoxy-3-methyl- 3907-08-2P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1-methyl-, oxime 3907-11-7P,
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octan-2-one, 4-methoxy-1-methyl- 95801-51-7P,
9-Phenanthrenecarboxylic acid,
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,8a,9,10,10a-dodecahydro-9-hydroxy-, ethyl ester,
acetate 96535-85-2P, Cyclohexene,
4-(1,1-dimethoxyethyl)-1-methoxy-4-methyl- 96535-85-2P,
Ketone, 4-methoxy-1-methyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl methyl, dimethyl acetal
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:13080 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:13080

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:2576i,2577a-e

TITLE: Acetylene derivatives. LXXXII. Dimerization and

structure of the dimers of
2-methoxy-1,3-butadiene and
2-(formyloxy)-1,3-butadiene
Nazarov, I. N.; Verkholetova, G. P.; Bergel'son,
L. D.

AUTHOR(S):

SOURCE:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya
Khimicheskaya (1948) 511-18
CODEN: TASKA6; ISSN: 0002-3353

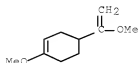
DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Unavailable

- AB 2-(Formyloxy)-1,3-butadiene (I) and 2-methoxy-1,3-butadiene (II) dimerize on heating, giving p-substituted cyclohexenes: 1-[1-(formyl-oxy)vinyl]-4-(formyloxy)-3-cyclohexene (III), and 1-(1-methoxyvinyl)-4-methoxy-3-cyclohexene (IV), resp. I was prepared in 150-g. yield as follows: 6 g. Hg acetate, 5 ml. BF₃.Et₂O, and 6 ml. Ac₂O at 60° treated with 138 g. dry HCO₂H, followed by dropwise addition of 184 g. CH₂:CHC.tplbond.CH and 120 ml. Et₂O with stirring at 15-20° over 2 hrs., stirring 3 hrs., letting stand overnight, washing with water, and extracting with Et₂O, gave I, b₄₂ 43-5°, n_D 1.4555. A less efficient preparation gives 150 g. I by passage of 420 g. CH₂:CC.tplbond.CH into 6 g. Hg sulfate and 280 g. dry HCO₂H at 18-20° with stirring over 4.5 hrs. and addition of 13 g. Hg sulfate over that period, followed by stirring 2 hrs. and letting stand overnight. Both procedures give variable amts. of III, the 2nd method giving up to 41 g. pure III, b₄₁ 119-20°, n_D 1.4830, d₂₀₄ 1.1174. III on stirring with 3% HCl gives a quant. yield of 4-acetylcyclohexanone. I (38 g.) and 0.8 g. pyrogallol in 38 g. pure dioxane heated to 150° 5 hrs. gives pure III, b₃ 122-2.5°, n_D 1.4915, d₂₀₄ 1.1671; III can be successfully isolated only if all precautions against moisture are taken; III darkens on storage and liberates HCO₂H and 4-acetylcyclohexanone; the latter, most readily obtained with 3% HCl at room temperature, b_{2.7} 99.5-100°, n_D 1.4756, d₂₀₄ 1.0580; disemicarbazone, m. 211-12° (from H₂O); dioxime, m. 146-7° (from H₂O); oxidation by KMnO₄ gives (CH₂CO₂H)₂ and β-acetyladipic acid, m. 100.5-1.0° (semicarbazone, m. 89-9.5°). Ozonization of III gives HCO₂H and β-acetyladipic acid. Passage of 300 g. CH₂:CC.tplbond.CH in 8 hrs. into a stirred mixture of 480 g. dry MeOH, 10 g. Hg sulfate, and 0.6 ml. concentrated H₂SO₄ at 40°, with addition of 10 g. Hg sulfate, and stirring next day 3 hrs. at 55° and neutralizing with NaOMe, gave 537 g. 1,3,3-trimethoxybutane, b₂₀ 60-2°, n_D 1.4112; this (20 g.) and 0.5 g. powdered KOH heated to 140-50°, with dropwise addition of 80 g. more trimethoxybutane, gave 28 g. II, b. 74.8-5.3°, n_D 1.4438, and 14.5 g. 3,3-dimethoxy-1-butene, b. 98-100°, n_D 1.4040. II heated in dioxane with pyrogallol inhibitor 30 hrs. at 180-90° gave 6 g. IV, b₂ 87-8.8°, n_D 1.4820, d₂₀₄ 0.9952, easily hydrolyzed by 3% HCl to 4-acetylcyclohexanone, while hydrogenation over Pd in Et₂O gives 1-(1-methoxyethyl)-4-methoxycyclohexane, b₅ 97°, n_D 1.4744, d₂₀₄ 0.9836.
- IT 1855-69-2P, Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
- RN 1855-69-2 HCAPLUS
- CN Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyethenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT Polymerization
(dimerization, of 2-(formyloxy)-1,3-butadiene and
2-methoxy-1,3-butadiene)

IT 1855-69-2P, Cyclohexene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyvinyl)-
6607-66-5P, 2-Butanone, 4-methoxy-, dimethyl acetal 72757-52-9P,
3-Buten-2-one, dimethyl acetal 72757-52-9P, 1-Butene,
3,3-dimethoxy- 854724-45-1P, 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol,
4-hydroxy- α -methylene-, diformate 855414-62-9P, Cyclohexane,
1-methoxy-4-(1-methoxyethyl)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1932:3775 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 26:3775

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 26:440b-i,441a

TITLE: Autoxidation of α,β -unsaturated
ketones. II

AUTHOR(S): Treibs, W.

SOURCE: Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft
[Abteilung] B: Abhandlungen (1931),
64B, 2178-84
CODEN: BDCBAD; ISSN: 0365-9488

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB cf. C. A. 25, 938. Harries represented the autoxidation of carvone to the diketone C10H14O2 (I) in the presence of Ba(OH)2 and a little MeOH by the equation $\text{C10H14O} + \text{H2O} + \text{O} = \text{I} + \text{H2O2}$. Engler and Weissberg assumed as intermediate product a hypothetical moloxide formed by addition of mol. O at the cyclic double bond. The yield of I was only 3-4% and the method used by T. for the autoxidation of piperitone, which gave 40-5% of HO acid (II) (see Paper I), yielded almost exclusively polymerized products with carvone. Weitz had found that H2O2 with, α,β -unsatd. ketones in alkaline alc. solution forms keto oxides, $-\text{CH}:\text{CH}:\text{CO}- \rightarrow -\text{CH}.\text{O}.\text{CH}:\text{CO}-$, which are quite reactive and on short boiling with alc. alkali rearrange into 1,2-diketones or the corresponding enols, $-\text{CH}:\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CO}-$ (C. A. 16, 1232). Harries and Engler had deduced their scheme of the autoxidation of carvone from the appearance of small quantities of BaO2 but in view of the above results it seems more probable that there is first formed an unstable superoxide which with the alkali gives the metal peroxide and this then oxidizes the ketone to a keto oxide which then rearranges into the diketone under the influence of the alkali. If this is true, H2O2 with carvone and piperitone should give the same products as are formed by autoxidation, and such proved to be the case. Moreover, for preparative purposes the H2O2 method has the advantage that the conditions can be varied to a much greater degree and the production of resinous polymerization products can be almost completely avoided. Piperitone with H2O2 yielded the same II in about the same yield, and from carvone I was obtained in 30-40% yield. In addition to the alkali-soluble I, there were also obtained 2 alkali-insol. compds.: a quite viscous liquid, C11H18O3 (III), and a crystalline compound (C10H13O)2O or (C10H14O)2O (IV). III split off 1 MeO with HI with formation of resinous products, indicating that in its formation MeOH added at 1 of the double bonds (probably the aliphatic bond). Its n pointed to the presence of a double bond and it immediately reacted with KMnO_4 . That IV was formed from I or the intermediate keto oxide was indicated by the fact that the yield varied inversely with that of I. When the carvone was treated rapidly with all of the H2O2 at once, only I was formed, whereas when the reaction was carried out slowly the yield of I decreased and that of IV increased. Attempts to prepare IV by condensation of I with carvone were

unsuccessful, however. The presence of a HO and a C: O group was shown by the formation of an acetate and semicarbazone, resp. IV is unsatd. toward KMnO₄ and is resinsified by HI. Its properties, as determined thus far, and its undoubted relationship to I are best represented by the accompanying formula (R : CMe:CH₂). I now being readily available, it was more thoroughly studied. It sublimes easily and is volatile with steam, behaves on titration like a monobasic acid, is not precipitated from alkaline solns. by CO₂, gives with Ac₂O (with or without catalysts) only a monoacetate, is not methylated or benzoylated by alkaline Me₂SO₄ or BzCl, and yields only a monosemicarbazone. Its chemical behavior is, therefore, best represented by the accompanying half-enol formula (hydroxycarvone). One of the characteristic reactions of carvone is its ready rearrangement into the aromatic carvacrol; the same reagents which catalyze this transformation (FeCl₃, ZnCl₂ and H₂SO₄) convert I into an isomer (V) which is precipitated from alkaline solution by CO₂, forms a dibenzoate and a di-Me ether, gives a cornflower-blue, unstable color with FeCl₃ in water and a deep red color with the Liebermann reagent, and the red solution of its melt with anhydrous ZnCl₂ shows in alkali a yellow-green fluorescence. It is therefore undoubtedly the expected bivalent phenol 4,3,5-Me(HO)2C₆H₂CHMe₂, isomeric with thymohydroquinone which has a very similar m. p. and b. p. Two reactions are especially characteristic of V: (1) With oxidizing agents (FeCl₃, dilute HNO₃) in water it gives a yellow precipitate (turbidity in very dilute solution) drying to a brittle amorphous, pulverizable mass. (2) It is strongly autooxidizable; slowly in neutral, very rapidly in alkaline and especially in NH₄OH solution, a blue-red color with bluish fluorescence develops from the surface of the solution; the crystals precipitated from alkaline solution become superficially red in the air after washing; in H or CO₂ the color does not appear; the dye thus formed acts as an indicator, the color disappearing on acidification. III, b17 150-60°, d1520 1.067, nD20 1.4899. IV, m. 154°; acetate, waxy fibers; semicarbazone, m. 220° (decomposition). Acetate of I, b15 154-6°, d1525 1.0740, nD20 1.49380. V, m. 130-2°; b. 294°; dibenzoate, m. 80°; di-Me ether, b20 142°, d1520 1.0016, nD20 1.5182.

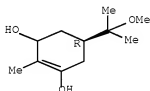
IT 910885-25-5P, Carvotanacetone, 6-hydroxy-8-methoxy-
RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

RN 910885-25-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Cyclohexene-1,3-diol, 5-(1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-2-methyl-, (5R)-
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)

IT 4389-62-2P, 2,6-p-Cymenediol 4389-62-2P, 2,6-p-Cymenediol
872267-16-8P, Carvone, 6-hydroxy-, acetate 876475-41-1P,
2,6-p-Cymenediol, dibenzoate 876475-41-1P, 2,6-p-Cymenediol,
dibenzoate 880143-59-9P, Carvone, 6-hydroxy- 910885-25-5P
, Carvotanacetone, 6-hydroxy-8-methoxy-

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

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